HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR. WILMINGTON, N. O., March 30, 1864.

celd commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons in ringing this

By Command of Maj. General WHITING: JAMES H. HILL, Maj. & A. A. General.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. HE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at September Term, A. D. 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Banover County, as Administratix upon the estate of James Price, deceased, hereby notifies all persons ndehted to said estate to come forward and settle immelistely, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly au heuticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. K. PRICE, Admix

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. Whitfield Grady and wife Elizabeth, William Bostick and wife Mary, and others, heirs at law of Catherine E. Kornegay, deceased.

George W. Kornegay, Charlottte Finley and husband, George C. Chambers, John J. Chambers, William K. Chambers, Bichard A. Chambers, Civil Bedsote and husband, Julia Harden and husband, Moses O. Hines, Molfor Hines and Sallie Hines. Petition for a sale of slaves for division.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all of the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of mis State, it is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, the Court House in Kenausville, and at three other public places in the county of Duplin, and also in the Wilmington petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of his Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. TIME UNDERSIGNED having duly qualified at September Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as Administrator of the estate of Richard J. Player, deceased, notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them duly anthenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L PLAYER, Adm'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 29, 1864.

THE DEFENCES OF WILMINGTON .- We have no idea of saving anything under this head that can tend to give information to the enemy; our object is simply to tions based upon known facts.

of primary importance, at what may be called " the has no shipping ; -our ports are blockaded. How are imminent deadly breach." Lee wants men. Hood wants men, Early wants men. While such is the position of affairs in Virginia and in Georgia, much of local defence, much of the defence of places of high though not of prime importance must naturally devolve upon local resources. The enemy concentrates and outnumbers us at cardinal points. We can hardly expect that troops in large numbers can or will be sent from these points to aid in the defence of menaced posts. It may be said that we are all entitled to protection. That is true-to all the protection the Confed erate G overnment can give us. But it would be folly to expect more. The people at home—the States and the people-must, in emergencies, put their own shoulders directly to the wheel. In the case of attack, they must raily promptly to the defence of the attacked point. Previous to attack they must be organized and prepared so to rally. And if this personal service be obligatory at the required time, so also is it a matter of obligation that labor should be supplied to earry on and strengthen those physical engineering defences, past five o'clock in the afternoon, a body of men, sup- age vengeance. which in the hour of trial may add to the efficiency of posed to be Confederate prisoners, numbering several the forces whose province it may be to hold the advancing enemy in check.

We do not pretend to say what additional regular force could be supplied for the defence of Wilmington in the event of attack. We only reason from known lacts, when we say that our main dependence ought to be, and, we think, must be, upon the State and the people of the State for men and labor. The skill of the engineer may be exhausted upon the erection of presence of a force to defend and support them. It is not upon the works around Petersburg that our retention of that city depends. It is upon LEE's army. Let and our works will be all-sufficient. Let the authorities and the people of the State stand ready to rally at interior as well, escapes dangers, humiliations and subjugations which must follow in the wake of a hestile success at this point. We suppose it natural that we should feel a somewhat special interest in the town where we live and where all our little property is located, but we urge no considerations founded upon mere pertance to the State and to the general security of the people of the State in their persons and property, as well as its importance to the Confederacy.

We know that much has been done in the way of forof defence have not been neglected, and we also know that more is projected; but common sense will enable any one to see that lines extending to points thirty miles or more, distant-Caswell and Bald Head-can only be rendered perfectly secure by the assistance of a force which can be mound to the support of any menaced point. From what has been said about the position of things in the field, taking public and well-known facts they were stampeded by the enemy's cavalry, who thus as a guide, we may easily understand-not what we can or will get-but what it is reasonable that we of infantry had to be withdrawn from the front to drive should expect, in the emergency of an attack. The commander here may find it a matter of necessity as became necessary. The retreat was made in good order, well as of duty to call upon, and to depend supon the without hurry or confusion, and only to a point about State and upon all classes of her people to come forward for the defence of their soil and their last port .fall, it would be too late to indulge in regrets, for they was no rout. It was simply a defeat by an overwhelcould avail nothing; and it would be worse than folly

it would be meanness—to cast the blame upon, the

order to make the dest by the condition at the same of the condition at the

fecting what no man could effect. Napoleon Bona- The battle raged from daylight until nearly night with as far as the Yankees are concerned-such stealings and PARTE bimself never defeated an army by his unabated fury, and but for the unfortunate circumstance having been ascertained that traitors in our midst own personal prowess, and neither General have been in the habit of communicating information to where the first dance with an line of the first dance with the line of the line elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters is hereby prohibited. Offiforce. We say " approther man" since me land to have fellen into the enemy's hands We sa " any other man," since we know that | s said to have fallen into the enemy's bands. the safety of Wilmington is a matter dearer to General Whiting's feelings than any mere personal feelings or official sensitiveness. Besides being a devoted Couled. fight at Gainesville erate, General Whiting has his home in the State, and in the town, and thus presents an additional guarantee, were any such guarantee needed, that nothing that he can do will be wanting to contribute to a successfuldefence; yea, even though another man should be placed is the lead, or should be clothed with the laurels which that defence would bring.

the Raleigh Confederate feels confident in the power of, engagement at Gainesville, will be fully verified when the State, if put forth, to defend Wilmington, or any his opinion, in this matter, to much weight. We trust posed. then that our State and Confederate au orities will work together harmonicasly, and that hereafter there may be only grounds for rejoicit gs and for mutual congratulations, and none for gloom and recrimination. .

The last rising of this gallant people against the collessal power of Russia has been crushed. The star of Polish nationality has once more gone down in blood that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at Indeed, the movement was physically hopeless from the first. Its only chance of success was in enlisting the Juarnal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this moral support of Europe, to be backed by material force. England remonstrated with Russia, and so perhaps did | piece was successfully taken from the field, but subse-France and Austria, but that was all. Poland was left alone, and the contest had then only one side—the attempted revolution, necessarily failing, become what every unsuccessful revolution becomes, in the opinion of bring it away. the world, a rebellion.

Well, the result is not, and was not doubtful. What ABRAHAM would do, his ally the Autocrat of Russia has done. Confiscation, exile to Siberia, the knout and out by frightened tyrenny to unsuccessful freedom .-The true Poles are again dispersed over the length and breadth of the globe.

Some time since a delegation passed through this town to Richmond, composed of leading Poles. We resort proclamation of the Governor of the State. published their appeal, which was generally copied urge upon the attention of our people some considera- through the courtesy of the press of the Confederate States. That the gentlemen composing this delegation The importance of this town and port to the State | were acting in good fauth, and were all that they repreand the Confederacy, has, we are pleased to see, been | sented themselves, we were fully satisfied, else we should recognized at the South. Perhaps we are not quite so | not have vouched for their appeal as we did. We know well pleased to find that it has also been as fully recog. that they wished to have the way for their exited brethhard at the North, and that its capture has been urged | ren to find a home under the flag of the Confederacy. by newspaper editors and newspaper correspondents, Their whole appeal was one to which we could respond the latter generally belonging to that class who have in feeling at least, even if we could lend it no material lived and prospered among us, and have since, some aid. We hardly saw how the thing could be accom-The affir of the Tallahassee has done much be so much the more gratified. We see that our coto change what was formerly perhaps only an opinion, temporaries are talking about a " Polish Contingent," into all the activity of a desire, inspired by hatred and some putting it at thirty thousand brave troops. Now, exasperation. It has certainly increased the rigidness with all respect to our cotemporaries, the thing that puzzles us is, how these people are to get into the Con-The Confederacy wants men in the field at the points | federacy. Poland has no shipping—the Confederacy | in and reported thirty thousand Polish warriors, with their impedementa to find their way in the Confederacy? Will our sanguine cotemporaries stoop to show us.

> THE report of President Davis' speech at Macon. re-published by us yesterday from the Macon Telegraph, although no doubt made in good faith, bears no mark whatever of the President's tone or style. This we sav after having heard him many times; and once reported in to position and opened fire before the whole force of a speech of his ourselves with more than usual care .-It may be, and no doubt is, intended to represent the speech he made, but we feel certain that it is in no way like the speech, and represents its ideas inadequately.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH DAY. Ninety-two shots have been fired at the city from last port to six o'clock Monday evening. The enemy conthe South and anchored outside the bar. About halfhundred, were marched under guard from the lower end of the island to the stockads pen between Gregg and Wagner. Firing was heard in the direction of Stono to the frie. Ly shelter of the dense swamps and thickets during the day.

There was no change in the fleet .- Courser.

On Saturday morning early our citizens were aronsed by a heavy cannonading on our left and centre, which upon enquiry we ascertained proceeded entirely from the enemy's batteries. We did not reply, so the enemy of comparative quiet in that section. The enemy have had the pleasure for once to wasting a very large amount fortifications, but fortifications avail little without the of ammunition without witnessing a similar piece of meat come to that place but returned the same day.

The railroad train which now runs every evening from the old City Point track around to the Yellow l'avern on the Weldon railroad, can be heard very dis. place. us have a force to maintain our communications here tinetly in the city. Our Whitworth guns continue to give this new enterprise a broadside at every opportu-

the first bugle-note that sound the alarm, and not only movement lately. They seem to be content to remain men are being arrested and hurried off to Knoxville. the most important port of the State is saved, but the as they are. Here it is, that a movement in the direction of the South-Side railroad has been expected for some time past, and there it is, that they would be likey to meet with about as warm a reception as has been extended to t bese invited visitors.

Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday at intervals of five or ten minutes, in the direction of James River. It is supposed to have proceeded from our batteries. which were doubtless playing upon the canal diggers regard for the town of Wilmington, apart from its im- at Dutch Gap. Maj. Gen. Butler is said to have boasted that he would dig the cannal, if it cost his government one thousand lives, and we suppose he continues to persevere in the hazardous undertaking. It must be borne in mind, however, that he also once boasted that he would take Drewry's Bluff. Gen. Beauregard obtifying the river approach, and also that other means jected, and he abandoned the idea. A little more grape and canister may induce the distinguished son of Mars | see and Kentucky, that 50,000 men would flock to our | undoubtedly true. He heard the testimony of the Fedto abandon the Dutch Gap project.

Petersburg Express 25th inst,

The Fight on Monday. Our defeat in the fight near Winchester last Monday is said by the Lynchburg Republican to be due entirely to the shameful and cowardly conduct of a part of th cavalry holding the Martinsburg turnpike, from which got into our rear and entered Winchester. A division them off, and while doing this successfully, other portions of the line were exposed, and a retreat of the whole a half mile this side of Winchester and two miles from now the officer in charge informed us that we are entirely | ting into common use, it will greatly relieve the demand the battle field, the enemy not pursuing, where a new too strong in our Southern feelings, and make no be sitancy for meat, which is, or appears to be, scarce. line of battle was formed and held until late are night, If, through any failure or lukewarmness, the place should when Gen. Early fell back to Fisher's Hill. There -it would be meanness-to cast the blame upon, the and have driven back the enemy. Our infantry fought Confederate government for not doing what probably it with unsurpassed gallantry, repeatedly hurling back could not do; or upon the commander here for not ef- fierce charges of the enemy with terrible slaughter .- I "You can form no idea of the preceedings in this city

we have mentioned, victory would have been ours.

The following is the Yankee account of the recent A Surprise by the Enemy-Our Force Repulsed-Oasualties or och Sides-Nearly Two Hundred Men Killed,

Wounded and Prisoners. Though first reports and rumors of disaster, derived the truth but more frequently receive a sombre shading from the vivid imaginations of fortunate survivors ; yet we fear that the rumor (which reached us on Saturday We are pleased to see that our able colemporary of morning last) of quite a serious loss on our side in the

the official reports come in. The whole affe ir seems to have been quite a successother menaced point. The editor of the Confederate ful surprise on the part of the enemy, and to have rehas opportunities of knowing and judging that entitle sulted far more disastrously to us, than was at first sup-

THE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

The enemy report that they have captured one captain, two lieutenants and from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty men. They give their own casualties in the action, at two killed and five wounled .-Ours are reported by them as follows: 75th Ohio, killed, three enlisted men; wounded, four officers and fourteen men. 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, killed, two; wounded, thirteen. 3d R. I. Artillery, one man kill-

All our wounded, except three, are in the hands of

· They also succeeded in capturing the twelve pound howitzer belonging to the 3d R. I. Artillery. The quently had to be abandoned at a distance of two miles from the town in consequence of the horses giving out. The horses attached to the caisson were all killed but one, and he was wounded, so that it was impossible to

THE FORCE OF THE ENEMY Consisted of three companies of the 2d Florida cavalry, a firce from McCormick's command on the St. Mary's, and the local militia from all the adjacent country; they had three pieces (f artillery and nummilitia of what is known in the enemy's country as the all the old men and boys from the ages of fourteen to sixty, recently called into the State service by the last

Consisted of one hundred and eighty-five men from the seventy-fifth Ohio.

Sixty-seven men of the 2d Battalion of the fourt Massachusetts cavalry. Fifteen men of the 3d R. I. artillery, with one 2 rounder howitzer, making, in the aggre te, two nundred and sixty-seven men and one gun, all under the command of Colonel Harris, of the seventy-fifth

Was from a place known as Trail Bridge, fifteen niles from Baldwin, when this detachment left the main force under Col. Noble, along the line of the Fermore recently and some less recently, gone off to the plished, and we hardly see it now; but still, if anybody nandino and Cedar Keys R. R., passing through enemy; some under false pretences, and some as known else can see the way through the difficulty, we shall only Starke, making a detour to the left of Waldo, and again crossing the R. R. near Gainesville, which town they entered with trifling opposition, driving before them and through the place a picket guard of the present field. Under these circumstances Atlanta will enemy numbering some twenty men. We had quiet! possession of the place, and pickets were duly posted about the environs. The men had unsaddled and were feeding their horses when the officer of the pickets rode

A SURPRISE BY THE ENEMY.

The enemy had concentrated quite a force at Waldo where they expected to meet us with a warm reception. sing around instead of through the place, the disap. page 537,) of which the following is s verbatim extract. pointed enemy followed in our wake until our entry into Gainesville, when having ambushed his force in the thickly wooded and about the town, he succeeded in flecting a complete, and to us disastrous surprise. That officers and men of the cavalry succeeded in getting nto line of battle and the artillery men got their piece the enemy closed in upon them. The contest against such fearful odds was from the first considered hopeless, though it was maintained with determined opposition retreat and save themselves was given. Our men then scattered each for himself, seeking safety as best he could, closely pursued by the infuriated enemy, who saw in their unfortunate position the long coveted opportunity to wreak summary vengeance upon a vanquished foe. They were unscrupplous in availing themselves of tinue to shell the city vigorously, the shots averaging this chance thus offered them, even the women, says our about one every five princes. Monday afternoon a informant, "fought like devils," and shamefully used this chance thus offered them, even the women, says our large side-wheel transport crowded with men came from | epithets remarkable for intensity rather than elegance in their efforts to incite their soldiery to deeds of sav-

Was effected by the men scattered in small ganads here and there, seeking to make the best of their way in the vicinity whence, under cover of night, they might pursue their course unmolested to our camps at

FROM THE EAST TENNESSEE FRONT. From the Bristol Gazette of Thursday last, Septer :ber 23, we learn that the week previous had been one made no demonstrations east of Greenville. A regi-

Some change has taken place in the forces. The 10th Michigan has gone to Strawberry Plains. The 18th Kentucky cavalry, from Cumberland Gap, has taken its

ose the garrison at Knoxville.

The enemy's rule in East Tennesse is becoming more On our extreme right, the enemy have made no new despotic daily. Many of the most influential Southern Col. A. C. Watkins and Dr. C. Harriss, are reported as having been released and sent home. Mr. O. P. Rogers and family, and Mrs. Capt. Wallace from Maryville, were sent out to our lines on the 18th inst. They represent the condition of affairs as horrible in the ex-

> Taking into consideration the great change that has apparently come over the troops in this Department, for the better, there is some hope that the enemy's domination will be somewhat limited in the fext few days .cruits from Middle Tennessee together with 1.000 Thursday, Friday and Saturday, up to the time he left. regulars, under a gallant leader have come to our lines The Federal army were without a supply of meatthe present week, which speaks much for the devotion of the people inside the enemy's lines for our cause .-We dare say that, if our armies could occupy Tennesstandard. Even the reoccupation of East Tennessee eral officers, in conversation between themselves, to the would be but an opening for recruits from Middle Ten nessee, Kentucky and Indiana. We flatter ourselves that some step will soon be taken to redeem this coun. sent out a foraging expedition of less than a brigade .try if for no other purpose than above alluded to. Our whole army rejoices over the promotion of Col. Bazil Dake to the rank of Brigadier General. He received the appointment last Saturday. He certainly deserved it.

Life in New Orleans, A lady in New Orleans thus writes to a friend in Dixle :

THE CHIEF PLEASURE OF THE CONFFDERATES. Our chief pleasure has been, for the last eighteen until lately, we have been allowed to visit the prisons, but in expressing our sentiments publicly in favor of the South and against the United States Government, and we cannot be allowed to visit the prisoners and talk nothing but trea-

ECENES AMONG THE HAUTTON.

believe it? Maj. Gen. Backs and lady, Gen. Sickles, the American citizen of African descent,' and his lady did the same. What do you think of that? This is not mere rumor, for a full account of it was published in the negro paper called the Union. I have tried very hard to procure a copy to send you, that you might have it re-published in the Richmond papers, but there is not one to be had. It is as good as a piny to see the airs and graces of the female contrabands on the street. most of them dressed up in their mistresses' stolen ward. robes. But the most humiliating sight is the negro soldiers, that makes my blood boil. Occasionally prisoners are brought in guarded by them; when such is the case, they take pleasure to parade them through all the public streets. It is rumored that all the white soldiers are to be shall never go out, for I should certainly get into couble.

such extra vagarcies you never saw. About three weeks

ago there was a grand negro ball given-and would you

A GALA DAY AMONG THE CONFEDERATE LADIES. nine hundred prisoners-eighty officers and the rest privates. They went to the month of Red River to be exchanged, as they all belonged to the Trans Mississippi De- | Christian's Creek and Stanton. partment. You have no idea how happy they were, for they had been in a state of uncertainty for over a month, expecting to leave every day. We still have about two handred here, belonging to this side of the river. It made them sad to see their fellow-prisoners leave, and they have to remain. As all the officers were paroled before leaving the prison, they went to the boat unguarded, so, of course, we had the privilege of walking with them. I tell you was proud to be on Canal street, having as an escort an officer in fall Confederate uniform. They were nearly all accompanied by a lady. You should have seen the Yanhigher than ever .- Richmond Whig.

Our Prospects in Georgia.

Notwithstanding the fall of Atlanta, the tone of the Georgia press continues buoyant, and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:

General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. Wheeler, who has so effectually "played out," has been transferred to North Mississippi—a measure that was urged upon the

President long before Johnston's removal. The ten days' truce over, we may look out for something "stirring." It is understood to have been Johnston's poli cy to permit Sherman to cross the Atlanta and West Point Road at any time he might elect to do, and even to strike the Macon Road at Jonesboro', should be desire it, and then cut him off from his communications, and go upon the principle that "a plaster on the back is good for a pain in the stomach." The campaign of Hood, like that of Grant around Rickmond, is understood to be a close imitar on of that of his predecessor. The one originated with McCiellan, the other with Johnston. It is hoped that Hood will be a little more successful than those who have from time for the capture of Richmond.

We might give the reader some interesting particulars of the "situation"-doubtless already known to many-but new issue," which consists of the old home guard, and | we have determined to do nothing that may frustrate the plans of our leaders. We believe, however, that nothing short of an inexcusable blunder in the execution of place now adopted, will prevent the destruction of Sherman's

The Griffia Rebe speaks out still more unequivocally : It is not likely that the idea ever occurred to Sherman

from Dalton to Atlanta would dare to assume the offensive and open a new campaign so d flerent from any that had preceded it, that all his well laid plans would be confused and overthrown, and he be compelled to be guided by the strategy of his enemy instead of forcing his strategy upon slbly occur. It is certain that the army of Tennessee will not long stand on the defensive, and that it will soon, if it has not already, be found making a movement which will set all former calculations at defiance. This movement may, and probably will, compel Sherman to move the bulk of his army from Atlanta, and prevent the march of any brilliant, a stirring campaign, pregnant with great events, is even now in progress, and from it much of advantage is hoped and expected for the Confederate cause. If Providence but smiles upon the plans now being so vigorously put into execution, the aspect of war will soon be entirely changed, and hostilities be far removed from their prove a worthless prize.

Mobile Tribune .- During the revolutionary war, Provincial Legislature of New Jersey passed law declaring all citizens of that Province traitors who adhered to the British crown. So soon as Sir Guy came over and assumed command of the British forces, he addressed a letter to Gen. Washington, dated Headquarters, New York, 29th Having however avoided an ergagement there, by pas- June, 1782, (vid. 3 vol., Washington's Writings, by Sparks, BIR: I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter the 10th of June, with the two enclosures, containing the report of Chief Justice Brearly, concerning the capture and detention of Hatfield and Badgely, of New Jersey, and extracts of letters from your excellency to Lieutenant General Robertson, and from Governor Livingston to you. or Livingston concerning the detention of these men, as also of two others, who I am informed are lately condemned in New Jersey, upon some high treason, to soffer death and even the day of their execution appointed. To this

letter I have as yet received no answer : but I trust it will be admitted, that executions upon this ground, whether for about an hour and a half before the final order to with or without the formalties of law, are measures of the most fatal extremity. In a civil war be tween people of the one empire, there can, during the other traitors, shall be able by the same or different laws, some made even during the very contest, to effec more carnage than by the sword, producing the most horrid refinements of ill, under the disguise of law; and one aw no doubt is or can be made as sharp as another, and day. chief justices may be found on both sides equally sanguina-

baboon, who styles the Confederate States and the people hereof "traitors" and "rebels." Is it among the decrees and coupsels of the Most High God that such a fool 48 Abe Lincoln is to subjugate and reduce to slavery and beggary the people of these Confederate States? The very thought is a reproach to the Almighty.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—We have (says the Macon Telegraph) a pretty reliable report of the result of the informal deputation to Gov. Brown to invite him to a peace conference with Gen. Sherman. The latter had this project much at heart, and sent as his messenger a gentleman well known, of high social position in Georgia, to whom he tendered written credentials, if desired. He professed great un willingness to penetrate further into Georgia, and inflict the same devastation and misery which were sown broadcast in his rear. He sent an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentlemen to come and talk the matter over with him, and see if some scheme could not be devised to withsired it, that the latter should ride over the State road to Chattanooga, see "the condition of his people in the rear, and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it presented." The reply of Gov. Brown, we understand, was very much to this effect: Tell Gen. Sherman that I understand him to be only a general of one of the Federal armies, while I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ATLANTA .- The Macon Confederate reports: A gentleman well known in this section of Georgia, lelt Atlanta Saturday at 11 were entirely out of flour, but had plenty of hard tack. They had no corn or forege, and their draft unimals and cavalry stock were " perishing by hundreds." This is fact, in these words. The stock he himself saw was in an extremely wretched condition. The cnemy never We believe these statements to be entirely correct .plunder, and many of the people had fared badly. He do anything with Forrest. himself had lost all of a valuable library.

SORGHUM MOLASSES .- This article, which sold here two or three months ago at \$50 a gallon, fell in prospect of the abundant new crop, to \$20; and since the new commenced coming to market, it has sold as low as \$-. There will be so vast a quantity made that we doubt not it will fall still lower. We trust so, for, get

In Raleigh, new molasses has been selling at \$15 to \$20; and it is expected to fall to \$5 by the barrel .son. You can well imagine that we feel complimented at In Selma, Ala., it has fallen from \$30 to \$8; and suexpected to fail lower. At Charlotte, Molasses has sold at \$10 and Bacon at \$3.

Fayetteville Observer.

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

FROM THE VIBGINIA VALLEY.

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1864. The fight near Port Republic on Monday last, was an engagement between our cavalry and that of the enemy's .-They came over the river and were driven back 3 miles by our cavalry, across the river.

The enemy's cavalry entered Staunton about six P. from men who have escaped, rarely, if ever, economise sent away, and the city to be guarded by negroes. Then I M., on Monday. A force passed at Waynesboro' about nine o'clock this morning and went back about one mile from town. No damage had been done up Last Thursday we had the pleasure of seeing off some to 4 o'clock, P. M. Smake was seen in that direction, and it is supposed they are burning the Railroad back between

No fighting up to 4 o'clock this evening. No serious anxiety is felt here.

LATER FROM THE VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Sept. 28th, 1864. It is difficult to get at the precise facts,-both armies in the Valley have moved-Early following the enemy. It is reported that he will attack them to-day at Mount Sidney. kees look as they passed us. I tell you I held my head It is reported that we whipped the enemy yesterday at Wires Cave. The enemy's cavalry is on a raid. Their whereabouts is not known.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28th, 1864. New York papers of Monday have been received. The

war news is unimportant. At last accounts Sheridan was still in pursuit of Early. Dennison has not yet accepted the position of Post Master General.

A Democratic meeting in Lincoln County, Missouri, was broken up by soldiers. One man was killed and three

Winter Davis, of Maryland, has taken the stump for

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28th, 1864. European advices to the 12th inst. have been received .-The British press were discussing Yankee politics gener-The city of Napkin has been taken by the Chinese impo-

astic demonstrations in Denmark. They will visit Sweden

The marriage of the Banker, Erlanges, to kiss Slidell, aused considerable sensation in Paris. Cottou in Liverpool was firmer.

CHALOTTESVILLE, Sept. 28th, 1864. No tidings of the enemy's cavalry. Firing has been heard to-day by persons at Greenwood depot. The enemy have a brigade, it is believed, at Waynestoro. All accounts affirm that one of our divisions ambuscaded and destroved a brigade of the enemy near Swift Run Gap on Monday. Nothing further from the fight of yesterday at Weir's Cave. We whipped then. Everything looks decidportions of his troops towards the South. Rumor says that | edly better. It is conjectured that both armies are near Mount Sidney:

> FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. CHARLOTTSVILLE, VA., Sept. 29th, 1864. Our cavalry whipped the enemy's cavalry yesterday, this Their cavalry has left Waynesboro'.

The ambuscading by us of a brigade of the enemy's cavalry near Swift Run Gap on Monday is confirmed.

YANKEES LEFT STAUNTON. CHARLSTIESVILLE, Va., Sept. 29th, 1864. The enemy have left Staunton, but we cannot ascertain what direction they took.

TROOPS TO THE NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER,

PETERSBURG, Sept. 29th, 1864.

Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was heavy cannonading and musketry firing on our centre and part of our right; nothing more, however, than a discharge of guns without any seeming object.

The enemy for several days past has been busy shifting troop s to the North side of James River. This morning the enemy obtained possession of Fort Harrison, a salient of our works near Chaffic's Biuff, and appeared in considerable force on the Darbytown, New Market and Osborne Roads. There has been skirmishing on these Roads all

This morning the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets on Vaughan Road, believed to be only a reconnoisance to ascertain our force and position as that point. .

RICHMOND, Eapt. 29th, 1864. The enemy in heavy force moved against our outer line f entrenchments north & east of Chaffin's Bluff this mornng. They took possession of a salient called Fort Harri-

An official dispatch dated + o'clock, says that the attack on Fort Gilmer, about 6 miles below Richmond, was repulsed handsomely. All quiet at the front since 3 P. M.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GENERAL FORREST'S COM-MAND !- ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY !

SULPHUR EPRINGS. ALA. NINE MILES NORTH OF ATHENS, PEPT. 25TH,

The invincible and unconquerable Forrest has achieved draw Georgia from the war, and save her people from another victory. The garrison here, consisting of two But one regiment of negroes and a few whites com- further suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown de- block-houses, and considered the strongest on the Road from Decatur to Nashville. Lis been stormed at d captured after three hours' severe fighting. Over eight hundred prisoners have been captured, including one Lt. Col., two Majors, ten Captains, and twenty-two Lieutenants; -also, toy, and never will be cavalry under the Provisional thece hundred horses, two pieces of artillery, and a kerge amount of stores of every description. The country may the cavalry has resulted more from the discovered inefexpect to hear of other victories in a few days.

> FROM HOOD'S ARMY-VISIT OF PRESIDENT DAVIS -YANKEES DISPATCHED TO MEET FORREST-NORTHEEN NEWS. . GRIFFIN, Ga., Sept. 29th, 1864.

Nothing remarkable has occurred in Gen. Hood's army | ment, would decrease the amount of cavalry, but great-We are gratified to know that 1,500 well mounted re- o'clock. He reports that no trains arrived there on for several days, except the visit of President Davis. He ly increase its efficiency. arrived there on Monday and reviewed the troops on Tuesday. He was received by the men with great applause, and made them a speech. Gen. Hood also made a speech, saying that he would in a few days lead the army to battle | the country. We invite the attention of the army to

and to victory. The Yankees are very uneasy about the operations of Gen. Forrest. They say that he has twenty-five thousand men. Two divisions of the fourth corps have been depatched from Atlanta, and sent beyond the Tennessee to fight him. His name is a perfect terror to them. They seem to Our informant also said that it was impossible for the have no hope of keeping their communication open, or lit-Federal cificers to protect the exiled population from the bope of whipping him. They have no cavalry at all to

> Northern papers of the 24th have been received. The Western journals are silent about Forrest. Fremont and Cochran have withdrawn in favor of Lin-

Johnson has issue I orders effectually preventing McClel-

las from having a ticket in Tennessee. There is great rejoicing over the North at the state of effairs. They claim for Sheridan the greatest victory of the war, and that Lincoln will get his levy of five hundred | the fifty seventh North Carolina regiment, of which he thousand men.

FROM GEORGIA.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 29, 1864. One hundred and fifty Yankee officers and four hundred and odd Confederate privates, and ten Surgeo: a, were exchanged at Rough and Ready vesterday. Gen. Stoneman and Staff arrived at Jonesboro' last night

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and will be exchanged to-morrow, which will conclude the business of special exchanger

The Yankee exchange officers were very reserved about Everybody has left Atlanta except a few machanics who

have gone to work for the Yankees.

PROM NEW ORLEANS

Up to last night Sherman had made no movement

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 27th, via MOBILE.

New Orleans papers of the 24th instant have been re-Banks has been superceded by Hurlbut, late of Memphis, and has gone North. Before leaving he published a five

column letter in the Era. It was full of les from begin-

The Louisiana steamer Colesus, on the Chio river, was aptured by Courteen Confederate prisoners on board. who killed three and paroled the others, and escaped with The Missouri campaign is said to be under Magruder,

Shelby, Price and I bbyns. A dispatch from Cairo says they are near Cape Girardeau. The iron c'ad gunboat Antelopestruck a snag six miles

below New Orelans last Friday and sunk; she carried six The steamer Saratoga was fired into on Wednesday near-

y opposite baton Rouge by Confederate batteries; damage not known.

A negro was shot in Vicks burg on the 16th for desertion

from the army. Canby has issued an order seizing all cotton sold by the Confederate government to foreigners, and delivered on

the Mississippi river. From the Richmond Enquirer.

The present military status demands not only the most earnest effort to recruit the army, but also imperatively calls for a thorough and complete reorganization of the army. Between Lincoln and McClellan there is no prospect for peace—the war must continue under either candidate. If McClellan should be elected. we shall, in ail probability, witness the reformation of the United States army into a regular army, with regiments of certain numbers, and always kept upon a good war footiag. The Confederacy must reorganize its army, and abandoning the Provisional organization consolidate the regiments and reorganize the army us a regular army. The teeming millions of France and Russia could not support an army organized as the present Provisional army. Its framework is so large hat the effort to keep it together necessarily makes skeletors of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions. The fram: must be reduced to sait the fining in. There are too many old battle worn regiments, and, as we are not fighting for glo y, out for existence as individuals and States, it is incumbent upon us to consolidate these now worn-down r giments. It is now more than ever necassary to husband our resources; we cannot any longer afford to priserve organ zations because of the glory they have won; our safety demands that this sacrifice be made, and men who have won this noble reputation will freely lay this sacrifice upon the altar of their country. Our necessities now require a compact regular army, counting no more regiments for a State than that State can maintaid, by annual accession, at the standard of numbers to be known as the war footing. Si vis pacem para bellum. Whatever may be the result of the Fresid ntia! elec-

pare to meet the increased army of the enemy, not with numbers, but with increased efficiency. There is no practical difficulty in this reorganization: but it will encounter much opposition. It will not take one muskets from the army, though it will turn out some officers. The excess of officers is an element of weakness. A regiment of two nundred muskets has just as many officers as one of one thousand men while a brigade of four regiments of two bundred men each The rumor that the enemy's cavalry was on a raid was has about one hundred and fifty officers; a brigade of four thousand muskets would require no more officers. The expense of the Provisional organization is enormous, while its efficiency is much less than that of a

tion, let us prepare for war ; let us abandon everything

that retards our action, and closing up the ranks, pre-

Adopting one hundred and twenty-five rank and file. to an infantry company as its war footing will give twelve hundred and fifty, rank and file, to a regiment. This number can be maintained by conscription, and the efficiency of the regiment always preserved. It will FROM PETERSBURG -- 12E YANKEES BEIFTING take four of the depleted regiments to make this tall regiment, and the one full regiment is worth more in action and more upon nicket than the four skeletons, while the latter have over one hundred-officers more than

> Desertions are more frequent from weak and puny organizations than from those of full ranks; duties are more arduous in weak than in strong regiments; morale and l'esprit du corps more perfect and enthusiastic in fall than in depleted regiments.

> The only objection that can be raised to a reorganization will come from the number of officers that must go out of commission. Shall this objection be permitted to defeat the great results that would come from reorganization? We believe that many of the officers will see the necessity and with their usual patriotism

acquiesce for the good of the cause. The cavalry requires a thorough reorganization .-The fundamental evil that vitiates this arm of the service is the law requiring the soldier to provide himself with a horse. In no other army is such an anamoly to be found. Its effects are all injurious, and has not one benefit to redeem it. If the privates can find horses, the government can also. If the eavelryman will take care of his private horse, he can be made to be equally careful of the government horse. The curry como and brush are as much weapons of the cavaryman as the sabre and pistol. The horse detail is the fruitful source of the enormous number of absentees from the cavairy service. These horse details present the premium of a furlough to a ... me-sick man the induces him not to take care of his horse. The loss of a torse filling on the cavalryman makes him less efficient as a coldier, than he would be if 'he government owned the horse. The evil is gross and giaring, and has not one reason to recommend its continuance. The same reorganization required for the infantry is demanded for the cavalry. One regiment of eight hurdred and fifty rank and file, trained, armed and equipped as cavalry, would be worth more than two brigades, as at present organized. I wenty five per cent, of a regiment of cavalry is now required to hold the horses of the balance who fight on foot. The cavalry has degenerated into mounted infanorganization. The character of the fighting done by ficiency of that arm of the service, than from any character of the country in which they have operated. To establish by law a certain number of cavalry regiments -to be armed, trained, equipped and fought as cavalry -whose number should be kept up to the war footing, and whose horses should be furnished by the govern-

This subject or army reorganization is one that demands the most earnest attention. We shall continue to refer to it, and endeavor to keep the matter before this matter. We are prepared to meet with much opposition, but we believe the importance of the subject will bear down all opposition, and that the Provisional organization has worn out and will be replaced by a regular army, compact in organization, efficient in drill, and improved every way.

THE LATE GEN. GOODWIN. Brie Gen. Archibald C. Goodwin, who tell in battle near Winchester on Monday last, was a native of Nansemond county, Va. He was in Conformia at the begining of the war, but left for his native State, imm diately upon her secession, and offered his services to the country. He was assigned to the command of the military prison at Salisbury, N. C., and afterwards had charge of the prison in Richmond. Receiving the appointment of provost-marshal of Richmond, he descharged the arduous duties of the position with much credit, but resigned and returned to Salisbury and raised was appointed Colonel. He led his command through many hard fought battles, and was finally wounded and taken prisoner. Soon af er his exchange he was made a Brigadier, and at once returned to the field, where he had been actively and ardnously engaged up to the time of his death. He was in the very meridian of life, hav-ing just attained to his thirty-sixth year.

Petersburg Express.